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POLAND: Isolated Resistance Continues

The appeal yesterday by the Church for Poles to avoid violence, the extension of the furlough of shippard workers, and severe winter weather will discourage days actrations of resistance to murtial law this week in most regions of Poland. Resistance continues, however, in the Baltic shippards and in the mining regions of Silesia where further deaths probably will occur.

While some priests yesterday read the episcopate's earlier letter which was sharply critical of martial law, others read only Archbishop Glemp's letter urging calm and the avoidance of bloodshed and civil war. Increasing violence and fatalities may have convinced Church leaders to take a less critical stance toward martial law and to criticize Solidarity militants who continue to occupy some mines and factories.

The Church continues to act as a bridge between the regime and Solidarity. Bishop Dabrowski, the chief mediator, was told on Friday that the regime wants Solidarity to remain exclusively as a union. The Bishop also learned that the military is very alarmed about the deaths of miners in Katowice and fears that the youth, in particular, might engage in "guerrilla warfare."

the Bishop apparently is trying to help arrange a meeting between the government and Solidarity leaders, possibly including Walesa.

Curfew hours were reduced on Saturday in most regions without serious unrest. The regime believes that strike activity is declining; there is no evidence of increased strikes in response to a call by Solidarity activists for a job boycott on Saturday. Trying to reflect a business-as-usual attitude, the regime has announced that parliamentary commissions will meet tomorrow to discuss economic reform.

The Baltic ports and the mining regions of Silesia continue to be the main centers of resistance, and the regime has extended the furlough of shipyard workers to 28 December in an attempt to cool their militancy. There is no reason to doubt the TASS report on Sunday that

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Solidarity militants had blown up one of the entrances to a mine in Silesia. More violence in Silesia appears likely.

## Food Supplies and CEMA Assistance

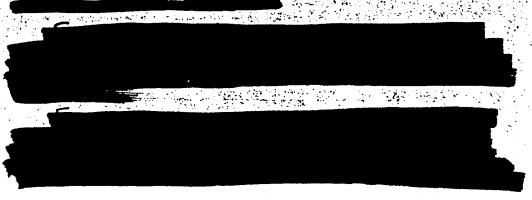
Warsaw continues to be concerned about the food supply situation as shortages reappeared in state stores over the weekend. Yesterday the Military Council appealed for farmers to increase sales of agricultural goods to the state and implied that compulsory deliveries might have to be reintroduced.

Assistance from the rest of CEMA could improve food supplies in the short run. A Polish diplomat in Moscow told on Friday that the Soviets have promised to send in the next two weeks substantial additional deliveries of oil and food.

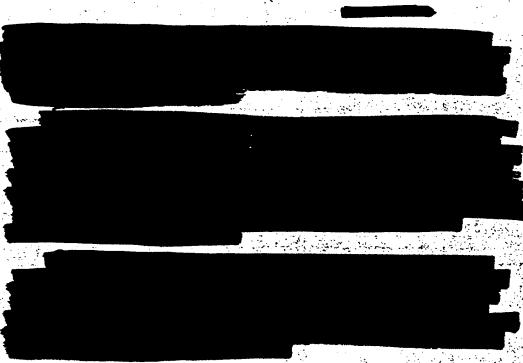
Hungary have sent supplies of food, clothing, and medicine-worth about \$60 million--and that Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are also planning to help.

## Soviet Military Activities

According to the Soviets, a negative attitude toward Solidarity members has arisen and many are being turned in to the authorities. Pravda yesterday asserted that the Polish people have greeted the introduction of martial law with "satisfaction" and that life is returning to normal there despite "provocations" by some Solidarity extremists.



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## Soviet Criticism of US Policies

Continued Soviet criticism of US statements about Moscow's interference in Poland included countercharges over the weekend that Washington is inciting trouble in Poland through American labor unions and US diplomats. The USSR also seems intent on blocking any coordinated Western economic sanctions against Poland and on raising European suspicions of US policies and intentions. A Pravda article yesterday warned that Western steps "hostile to Poland" will not be "overlooked," and that Western governments joining an economic blockade "might live to count their own losses."

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